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'FIRST STRIKE' WITH NEUTRON WEAPONS VIEWED

LD011404 Moscow TASS in English 1202 GMT 1 Oct 81

["The Fulfillment of What Plans is Served by the Neutron Warhead?" -- TASS headline; by TASS commentator Radomir Bogdanov]

[Text] Moscow, 1 Oct, TASS -- For a lengthy period of time already some influential military theoreticians in the United States and prominent representatives of the country's military-political leadership are actively developing ideas about the permissibility of nuclear war, considering it possible to score victory in such a way. A considerable place in these estimates is held by the Reagan administration's measures directed at upsetting the military balance with the aim of achieving military superiority and conducting politics "from positions of strength". The decision of the U.S. President to start the full-scale production of neutron weapons, adopted on the day of the 36th anniversary of the Hiroshima tragedy, should be viewed, evidently, also and precisely in the context of U.S. preparations for a new nuclear war. Judging by the characteristics of these weapons, they are a means of delivering a first strike and a preventive strike as well. On both instances the use of these weapons is connected with surprise attack.

An understanding of this can be reached even by the logic used by the U.S. military-political leadership which is trying to make the public believe that neutron weapons are supposedly of a defence nature. It is directly stated that these weapons are intended to cope with the superiority of the Warsaw treaty in tanks and to balance this superiority. It is no secret that for a long period of time the armed forces of the Atlantic pact have stockpiled various anti-tank weapons at the European theatre of military operations. In recent years these weapons were considerably perfected, especially in the field of guidance systems. This has raised very substantially the effectiveness of anti-tank means, turning them into a formidable barrier for tanks. If we proceed from estimates of the International Institute of Strategic Studies, the Stockholm International Institute for the Study of Peace Problems, some United Nations and other sources it will turn out that at the European theatre of military operations every tank is faced by several units of highly effective anti-tank weapons.

In this connection the question arises: Why are such additional "anti-tank means" as the neutron warheads needed? What additional defence against tanks do these weapons create if the theatre already has more anti-tank means than enough? The matter is that whereas the existing anti-tank means are of a defensive nature, the neutron warhead is a weapon of aggression, a weapon of sneak attack. There is sense in using neutron weapons against tanks only when the tanks are concentrated on a small area, say in offloading areas, and when the strike at them is dealt suddenly with the aim of paving the road for one's own armour units. Considering the speed, maneouvrability and power of modern tanks it is very doubtful if they can be coped with when they have already commenced the fulfillment of their combat assignment. The danger is that the existence of neutron warheads at the disposal of commanders of the tactical level and also possible errors in the estimation of the opponent's intentions make these warheads a real strike weapon with little control over its use. The very use of the neutron warhead which gives rise to great suspicions about America's true intentions, will inevitably entail resolute measures by the side that is attacked.

DMITRIYEV: MX MISSILES ARE 'OFFENSIVE' ARMS

LD011048 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] President Reagan has said he would announce his decision on the MX missile and the B-1 bomber on Friday. However, sources close to the administration revealed on Tuesday that the decision had already been made, and their announcement on Friday is going to be a formality. We bring you a comment by our observer Igor Dmitriyev.

According to the CBS TV network, the United States is going to deploy 100 MX missiles, each carrying up to 10 (?accurate) warheads in at least two American states. These missiles will be rotated among 1,000 shelters to avoid detection. The MX system is said to be a replacement for the United States Titan Intercontinental Ballistic Missile [ICBM].

However, judging by the planned deployment, the MX system is a qualitatively new step in United States rocketry. Being land based as Titan, MX missiles are at the same time a mobile system of strategic offensive arms. In Washington they call it modernization, not the arms race meant to give military superiority to the United States. This modernization carried out by the United States (?is) the way it should be, because supposedly poses no threat to anyone. [Sentence as heard]

Another decision by the United States President, also expected on Friday, deals with production of the B-1 bomber. Experts believe that the United States is going to produce about 56 bombers before switching over to a qualitatively new design of a military aircraft known as the Stealth bomber. It is supposedly to be invisible for radar. In addition to this so-called modernization, the Pentagon insists on several new types of airborne and submarine-based intercontinental missiles. President Reagan has already ordered the production of the neutron bomb. The United States also presses for the deployment of its new medium-range missiles in Western Europe. It all this is modernization, what is the arms race, (?and) American threats?

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON CAPITALIST LAWLESSNESS

LD911058 Moscow TASS in English 0930 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 1 Oct, TASS -- "The historic significance of the Nuremberg Trial has been that criminals, who had seized an entire state and used it as a tool of gravest criminal offenses, were on trial for the first time in history," Colonel Grigoriy Ivanitskiy, the observer of the army newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA (The RED STAR) writes today.

Thirty-five years after the Nuremberg Trial, he points out, its results and lessons still call the peoples to vigilance.

"It should be pointed out," the observer goes on to say, "that the capitalist powers that signed the charter of the Nuremberg Tribunal do not observe the standards of international law they had adopted themselves. The count of war crimes of American imperialism in various regions of the world continues growing. According to the American Brookings Institution, the United States has used armed forces 215 times in practically all regions of the world since 1945."

"United States participation in aggressive wars in Korea and Vietnam, where the American armed forces used impermissible means of warfare, chemical and biological weapons, was a most flagrant violation of international law," Ivanitskiy next says. "Particularly dangerous is the open reliance of United States imperialists on the preparation and waging of an aggressive war with the use of weapons of mass annihilation. This, specifically, has been revealed by the notorious Presidential Directive No 59, sanctioning 'limited nuclear war' and preemptive nuclear strikes on Soviet territory. President Reagan's decision on the full-scale production of the neutron weapon, one of the most barbaric means of mass annihilation, can be regarded as a step towards violation of international law."

The author of the article calls attention to the fact that the 35th anniversary of the end of the Nuremberg Trial takes place in a situation of aggravation of international tension and growing military threat, above all, from the United States. "Perhaps," he writes, "it is necessary more than ever before to cite words from the speech by the chief United States prosecutor at Nuremberg, Robert Jackson, who said that the crimes they were seeking to condemn and punish were so deliberate, malicious and had such devastating consequences that civilisation could not stand them being ignored because it would perish if they were repeated. "Nuremberg recalls the inevitability of retribution," the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA observer says in conclusion.

MIDEAST COMMUNIST, WORKERS PARTIES' DECLARATION

LD020838 Moscow TASS in English 1216 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Athens, 28 Sep, TASS -- A declaration of communist and workers' parties of the countries of the eastern Mediterranean, Middle and Near East and the Red Sea area adopted at their September 1981 meeting has been distributed here.

The document expresses concern at the deterioration of international relations as a result of the aggressive strategy of imperialism, particularly the United States, which conducts a policy in "the spirit of the cold-war" and which created a serious threat to peace and security of the peoples.

The new American administration, the declaration stresses, more intensively than before, conducts a reactionary, aggressive policy, seeking thereby to undermine detente, to attain superiority in the correlation of forces, particularly in nuclear weapons, to restore the positions that were lost, to undermine the socialist community, to strike a blow on the national liberation and working class movement. In its aggressive policy American imperialism demands still greater support for West European imperialist circles. also dangerous is the role of the Chinese leaders who under the flag of anti-Sovietism support the aggressive policy of the Pentagon and NATO.

The meeting noted that the enhanced might of the socialist countries, the mounting working class and national liberation movement created the possibility of curbing imperialism's aggressive policy.

The representatives of communist and workers' parties particularly noted the aggravation of the situation in the area of the Middle East and the Persian Gulf, in the Mediterranean, in the zone of the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean where the aggressive designs of imperialism and its allies create an explosive situation which threatens to grow into a war the consequences of which it is difficult to foresee.

The document emphasized that to have the Middle East problem resolved and to have a fair and comprehensive peace attained in the area it is necessary that all Israeli troops be withdrawn from the Arab lands captured by Israel in 1967, it is necessary that the Arab people of Palestine should exercise their inalienable national rights, including the right to have an independent state of their own, it is ncessary that the sovereignty of all states of the Middle East be recognized. Representatives of communist and workers' parties declared that the Soviet Union's proposal on convocation of an international conference on the Middle East is a positive foundation for solution of the problem.

The representatives expressed solidarity with the people and the revolutionary Government of Afghanistan in their struggle against imperialist interference and backed their efforts to stop invasions of armed gangs. The conference denounced interference of international imperialism, with the United States at the head, Chinese hegemonists, militaristic circles of Pakistan and Arab reation into Afghanistan's internal affairs.

They stressed the need for more resolute actions to eleminate the danger of war, to thwart imperialism's attempts to pursue a policy of confrontation and use of force in international relations.

In this connection, the meeting welcomed the realistic proposals, put forvard by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress, which are aimed at ensuring world peace and curbing the arms race.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY DEBATE

LD011808 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 1 Oct 81

["IZVESTIYA: Pressing Measure Necessary" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 1 Oct, TASS -- "The general political discussion at the current UN General Assembly session reflects the hopes and concerns of the world, the stands of different states", writes the newspaper IZVESTIYA today. "In this sense, the positions became quite clear. Two main tendencies became obvious in the very days of the discussion.

"Representatives of many countries in the first place take up questions of relaxation of international tension, limitation and reduction of armaments, above all nuclear armaments. The initiatives, which were put forward by the Soviet Union at the current UN General Assembly session, are directed exactly at attaining these aims.

"Another tendency is the desire of some delegations to lead the United Nations away from the discussion of topical problems, to put to the foreground questions which, though being important, nevertheless do not determine the course of world events, but depend on them. Such a stand was taken by the United States and some U.S. Western allies".

The newspaper points out that the Chinese delegation, which did not advance a single constructive proposal, actively opposes any steps aimed at relaxation of international tension.

"The debate at the UN General Assembly session shows that most of the delegations feel concern at the dangerous development of events in the world. They advocate adoption of measures aimed at lessening tension, at eliminating the danger of a nuclear war."

"The current UN General Assembly session clearly demonstrated the invariable stand of the USSR, which consistently stands for elimination of a nuclear threat, its readiness to conduct negotiations in all directions of limitation of armaments, and disarmament. The course of the session shows that the Soviet Union's line, despite the counteraction of the opponents of detente, meets growing support of peaceful states and peoples."

TASS REPORTAGE OF GROMYKO'S MEETINGS AT UN

PLO Official Faruq Qaddumi

LD012033 Moscow TASS in English 1826 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] New York, 1 Oct, TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, has received Faruq Qaddumi, head of the Political Department of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

During the conversation concern was expressed in connection with the growth of tension in the Middle East as a result of Israel's aggressive actions against Arab countries and the Arab people of Palestine perpetrated under the patronage of the United States. The new attempts by the participants of the Camp David collusion to impose the plan of the so-called "autonomy for Palestinians", designed to prevent the implementation of the lawful national rights of the Palestinian people, were also condemned.

Both sides stressed that the Palestinian problem, which is of key importance for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, can be solved only within the framework of an all-embracing Middle East settlement with the participation of all interested sides, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation as the sole lawful representative of the Palestinian people. The Soviet proposal to convene an international conference on the Middle East accords with this aim.

Andrey Gromyko confirmed the Soviet Union's invariable support for the just struggle by the Arab people of Palestine under the PLO's leadership.

Faruq Qaddumi spoke highly of the USSR's principled stand in the Middle East affairs and on behalf of the PLO leadership expressed deep gratitude for the unselfish aid to the Palestinian people.

The conversation passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Yugoslavia's Vrhovec

LD012040 Moscow TASS in English 1832 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] New York, 1 Oct, TASS -- Andrey Gromyko had a meeting with member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Josip Vrhovec.

During the conversation they touched upon some international problems of mutual interest, including those connected with the work of the 36th session of the United Nations General Assembly.

When relations between the USSR and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia were discussed, the sides pointed out that these relations are developing successfully in the spirit of the 1971 Soviet-Yugoslav statement, a reliable long-term foundation and programme of the consistent strengthening of cooperation between the two countries.

Cuban Foreign Minister

LD012047 Moscow TASS in English 1836 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] New York, 1 Oct, TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, had a meeting here with Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cuba.

In the course of their conversation they discussed some questions of Soviet-Cuban relations and also topical international problems, including those on the agenda of the current session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Conviction was expressed from both sides that in the situation now taking shape in the world arena all peaceloving states should build up efforts to strengthen international security. In conditions of Latin America this requires further repulsing the increasing intrigues of imperialism against Cuba which is an inalienable part of the socialist community, against independent states and the national-liberation movement, raising the role of Latin American countries in the struggle for peace and equal cooperation, for the solution of the main international problems, and strengthening the unity of all progressive forces.

The conversation passed in an atmosphere of friendship and full mutual understanding.

GROMYKO DEPARTS NEW YORK FOR HOME 2 OCT

LD020456 Moscow TASS in English 0453 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] New York, 2 Oct, TASS -- A.A. Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, who led the Soviet delegation to the 36th session of the UN General Assembly, left here for home today.

IUS ON ATTEMPTS TO SPLIT STUDENT MOVEMENT

LD251916 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Prague, 25 Sep, TASS -- A coordinated campaign has been launched lately against the progressive and democratic student movement which is an important component of the anti-imperialist forces, against the organised force of the movement -- the International Union of Students (IUS) -- against other organisations and student cooperation patterns which stood the test of time and practice, says the IUS Secretariat's statement circulated here. A group has emerged which is alien to the genuine student movement and which does not stop short of using any means to undermine the students' unity of action in the struggle for their rights, democratisation of the education system, for peace and progress. That group is vociferously declaring a "big" project for the founding of the so-called International Student Association (ISA).

That enterprise is most actively provoked by the successors of those who discredited themselves by direct connections with the CIA -- the leaders of the American student association, who recently set about splitting the American student movement. Among them are also the leaders of the so-called Independent Students' Union in Poland, who, regardless of the interests of the students in Poland, increasingly join political games undermining the unity of the progressive student movement, and are starting a campaign against the IUS and the member-organizations, including the IUS member-organization in Poland.

Then there is the leadership of the French youth organization "UNEF-DIJON", which is now called "Independent and Democratic UNEF", which is notorious in actual fact not for its "independence" but intrigues and splitting actions inside the French student movement and in the international arena.

Unsuccessful attempts have been made for many years already at organizing a splitting meeting in Paris. The latest such attempt was made in June this year with the support of circles which have nothing in common with the student movement. However, that meeting turned into a nonrepresentative gathering. The main initiators and patrons of that enterprise, although they launched a noisy advertising campaign, cannot conceal this fact. The Paris gathering found itself under a strong pressure on the part of small nonrepresentative groups and individual persons in Paris. Some of them had no credentials whatsoever and respective organizations denied the issuance of credentials to others. Some of the organizations whose name was connected with that activity dissociated themselves from the organizers or rejected the action.

Who stands behind the organizers of the ISA? These are known forces which prevent the inclusion of progressive and democratic students in the mounting mass movement for peace and progress, against the monopolies' diktat and against the bellicose plans of the USA and its reactionary allies. These are those who deprive benefit from the worsening of the international situation and would gladly revive cold war, turn backwards or slow down the progress which the peoples have made in recent decades.

Attempts at organizing a constituent congress of the so-called International Student Association in Warsaw clearly show that the organizers of that provocative actions see their main goal in subordinating the ISA to the plans of aggressive political circles and intelligence services of some Western countries which conduct the anti-Polish campaign.

The clear political orientation of the entire undertaking concerning the ISA can be defined exclusively as proimperialist and reactionary, which is evidence of an attempt to create a political alliance directed against the interests of all democratic and progressive forces, including the student movement.

The IUS Secretariat considers that all these developments clearly reveal the true political goals of their initiators. They make malicious attacks on the IUS because of its glorious achievements over the 35 years of activity in the centre of the students' struggle.

Provocateurs and initiators of the ISA boast of their "democratic principles" and "independence". What kind of independence is there? Independence from the students' struggle for their rights and better future, against the threat of the world nuclear catastrophe. Independence from solidarity with the national-liberation struggle of the peoples of South Africa, Palestine, El Salvador, and Vietnam against imperialism, Zionism and international reaction. It is a question of independence from the movement against the plans to impose a threat of neutron destruction on mankind and deploy new missiles to the detriment of the development of education and social well-being.

The IUS Secretariat is confident that the initiators of that provocative action and those who stand behind them will suffer a fiasco. We are calling on all IUS members and friendly organizations, all representative student unions to firmly condemn the provocative action directed against the progressive and democratic student movement, to strengthen unity and cooperation of the international student movement.

The IUS Secretariat again reaffirms that the unity of the international student movement in the struggle against imperialism and reaction, for peace and social progress as well as for reform and democratisation of education and the students' interests and rights gained as a result of struggle and sacrifices will be preserved and strengthened. That will frustrate all attempts at undermining the international, progressive and democratic student movement, the statement emphasises in conclusion.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL ISSUES RESOLUTION

LD261440 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Paris, 26 Sep TASS -- The Socialist International has launched a urgent appeal to stop the arms race and declared in favour of resuming the disarmament process. This is necessary for continuing the important dialogue and cooperation not only between East and West but also on a world scale, says a special resolution on disarmament approved by the bureau of the Socialist International at its session which closed here.

East-West relations in connection with the problem of nuclear disarmament were in the centre of attention of the meeting of the governing body of this international organization which unites 48 socialist and social-democratic parties and about 30 other parties and organizations.

The resolution says that the socialist international opposes the production and deployment of the neutron bomb.

The Socialist International also favoured the earliest resumption of the SALT process. A substantial reduction of arms stockpiles and effective control over the qualitative development of new systems of weaponry should become the aim of the talks.

To prevent another round of the arms race in the field of chemical and biological weapons it is important to reach accords on their immediate prohibition, the document says.

The resolution stresses the importance of complete observance of all the provisions of the final act of the conference on security and cooperation in Europe and the need to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

The Socialist International welcomes the efforts directed at establishing nuclear-free zones, particularly in the Pacific Ocean and northern Europe.

The meeting discussed the question of the situation in Latin America. The bureau approved a special statement on El Salvador. It stresses that the Socialist International condemns the U.S. administration for extensive military aid to the Salvadoran junta. Such military interference only leads to the further intensification of terror in that country.

The Socialist International expressed full support for the joint statement by the Governments of France and Mexico in which both countries expressed their concern over the extremely serious situation in that Central American country and stressed the need for drastic social, economic and political changes. The Socialist International stresses the need for a comprehensive political settlement in El Salvador, in which the Alliance of the Revolutionary-Democratic Front of El Salvador and the Farabundo Marti National-Liberation Front should take part as a representative political force.

Speaking at a press conference, chairman of the Socialist International Willy Brandt pointed out that the session also examined other questions connected with the situation in Latin America. "We are ready", he said, "to come out in defence of the revolution in Nicaragua". The meeting took a decision to re-establish a committee on Latin American problems. Willy Brandt also pointed out that the participants in the meeting condemned South Africa's aggressive actions against Angola, and discussed the progress of preparations for a special conference on problems of southern Africa.

KORIONOV ON CAPITALISTS' 'SLANDER CAMPAIGN'

LD020742 Moscow TASS in English 0710 GMT 2 Oct 81

["Proponents of Obscurantism" -- TASS headline, by Vitaliy Korionov; quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, 2 Oct, TASS -- "The weaker the positions of capitalism, the more tenaciously its servitors cling to any means capable, as they think, of preserving a system which has outlived itself," Vitaliy Korionov, PRAVDA's commentator writes in the newspaper today. He stresses that imperialist reaction attaches great importance to various means of ideological influence in the hope of winning one of the decisive battles of the twentieth century, the battle for the minds and hearts of people.

The claimants to world supremacy had not been sobered at the least by the downfall of Hitlerism, the article says. In their search of ways to this crazy goal they again turn to the old arsenal of ideological and psychological means of influence. But imperialism is unable to put forward any alternative to socialism that would be attractive to the masses. Therefore, its ideologists do not hesitate to use any means, from vulgar anti-communism to most absurd inventions about socialism. The imperialists and their henchmen systematically conduct hostile campaigns against socialist countries. They cast aspersions on and distort everything taking place in these countries. The most important thing for them is to turn people against socialism."

Subversive propaganda, the commentator writes, has become an important political instrument of interference in the internal affairs of socialist countries. "One example of this is political and ideological subversion against Poland. One can clearly see political centres of imperialism standing behind the forces which are engaged in subversion against socialist Poland."

It is known that a special group on Poland has long been functioning under the U.S. State Department. On instruction from high-ranking U.S. officials this group has worked out and is carrying out various versions of actions in order to create and maintain controlled tension in Poland. The hornets' nests of subversion against Poland and other socialist countries are the radio stations "Liberty" and "Free Europe" (RL and RFE) which have long been financed directly by the Central Intelligence Agency and the USA. There is a steady flow of millions of American dollars to the RFE. Polish defectors are the most numerous group among the renegades employed at that radio station."

A radio relay complex, "Karet," is functioning in the Portuguese town of Gloria. The Portuguese radio can use only half of a percent of the overall broadcasting time of this complex with the rest being devoted to subversive propaganda against the socialist countries, especially Poland. It was through "Karet" that "tactical advice" has been given to counterrevolutionary organizations in Poland since the summer of 1980. Eight RFE transmitters are operating in the FRG alone. In recent years the CIA has had at its disposal a total of over forty subversive radio stations scattered almost all over the world, the article said.

"Psychological war," Vitaliy Korionov sums up, is an integral part of the strategy of the military ventures of imperialism. "Hence the enormous scale of the campaign to intimidate the population in Western countries with the mythical 'Soviet military menace.' The organizers of this slander campaign think that it will be easier for them to make intimidated people put up with the deployment of new American missiles and the idea of the possibility of a 'limited' nuclear war."

SYMPOSIUM OPENS AT MOSCOW UNIVERSITY 28 SEP

LD2816Z1 Moscow TASS in English 1447 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 28 Sep, TASS -- An international symposium on chemical physics opened at the Moscow University today. It is attended by leading scientists from 18 countries, including the United States, Canada, FRG and socialist countries.

Opening the meeting, Academician Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, recalled that the scientists' meeting was timed for the 50th anniversary of the USSR's leading institute of chemical physics. The programme of the symposium includes a wide range of problems, among them new methods of obtaining substances -- polymers and biopolymers, extensively used in the national economy, the mechanism of chemical processes and conversions, rational utilization of fuel resources.

Guriy Marchuk noted that much research was conducted by the institute in close cooperation with foreign scientists.

President of the academy of sciences of the USSR Anatoliy Aleksandrov read out a message of greetings to the participants in the symposium from the USSR Council of Ministers.

Anatoliy Aleksandrov noted the great services of the Director of the Institute Nikolay Semenov, the author of the theory of ramified chain reactions, which became the foundation for a majority of discoveries in the sphere of chemical physics. Nobel Prize laureate Nikolay Semenov heads the school of physicists, which enjoys recognition throughout the world, Aleskandrov said.

Speaking at the opening of the symposium, Professor of the Catholic University in Belgium George Smets spoke of the high level of scientific research of Soviet scientists -- specialists in chemical physics. On behalf of the international union of theoretical and applied chemistry he welcomed the participants of the meeting and wished them success in their work. He also recalled the close scientific contacts between Soviet and foreign scientists, cooperating for many years.

The symposium will be in session in Moscow for three days and then it will continue its work in Yerevan, the capital of Armenia.

Soviet views impact of Clark Amendment reversal

[Article "Green Light to Terrorists" -- TASS headline] by TASS news analyst Sergey Kulik]

[Text] Moscow 1 Oct. TASS -- The U.S. Senate has voted for cancelling the so-called "Clark Amendment," which was adopted five years ago so as to "prevent U.S. intervention in Angola," as the newspaper Washington POST recalled. Simultaneously the Senate has adopted the "Kassebaum Amendment" by 84 votes against 29. The amendment permits the administration to give assistance to groupings "carrying out military or paramilitary operations in Angola."

But what does it mean? Under the conditions when the racist South African Republic is not only continuing its aggression against the People's Republic of Angola, but is also leading things to gaining a foothold in that country's south, creating there something like a "buffer state," the adoption of the "Kassebaum Amendment" may serve only as a fresh proof of the fact that Washington is pursuing in the south of Africa the same aims as the racists: committing progressive forces and legitimate regimes.

The South African aggressors make no secret of the fact that they are assigning the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] terrorist grouping the role of the main executor of their unlawful venture with "buffer states." It is precisely the resumption of U.S. arms supplies to UNITA, which has become one of the cornerstones of Reagan's "new African policy." Now after the adoption of the "Kassebaum Amendment," the White House receives an opportunity to support UNITA openly in order to assist that grouping, which stages brigand armed actions against the legitimate Angolan Government, in taking advantage of the results of the South African aggression against Angola.

Firstly, Washington and Pretoria hope to create in the south of Angola a permanent seat of tensions, to distract manpower and money resources of the republic from the implementation of plans for socio-economic development in order to complicate the situation in that country, arouse discontent among its population and in the long run create conditions for the overthrow of the legitimate government of the MPLA-Workers' Party. In this venture they are bidding hope on cooperation with UNITA gangs led by Savimbi, a paid CIA agent. The South Africans and Americans, the Johannesburg newspaper STAR wrote recently, are united by the wish to open for Savimbi the road to Luanda.

Secondly, the USA and the South African Republic hope to make short work of the SWAPO patriots by using the services of UNITA terrorist gangs, which were earlier equipped with Chinese weapons, but now after the adoption of the "Kassebaum Amendment" have received access also to U.S. military equipment. Stake is placed on bleeding white that patriotic organization, which declares for Namibia's true independence, barring it from participation in deciding that country's future, and replacing the U.S. plan on Namibia's true independence, barring it from participation in deciding that country's future, and replacing the U.S. plan on Namibia with an American plan for a "Namibian settlement," which accords only with the interest of neocolonialists.

Soon after Reagan came to power, many U.S. newspapers were unanimous that it is precisely the attitude to Angola, which is on the front line of struggle against racism and colonialism, that will become the litmus paper of U.S. administration's real aims in Africa. The approval by the Senate of the "Kassebaum Amendment," which was adopted under the pressure of the White House, is an unmistakable indicator of the fact that the Reagan administration is giving a "green light" to the aggressors and terrorists, who come out against people's Angola. Thus, the United States again sides with the bitterest enemies of peace and progress in Africa.

LOSEV COMMENTARY ON PENTAGON 'MISINFORMATION'

LD020330 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Sergey Losev Commentary]

[Text] Another Pentagon falsification, for all the colorful charts and maps, as offered in the pamphlet "Soviet Military Might," has elicited a good deal of incredulity -- not only in Western Europe but in the United States as well. The head of the United States Center for Defense Information retired Rear Admiral La Roque, describes the Pentagon pamphlet as misinformation of the first water. Speaking on a CBS program, he said there was no doubt that the Pentagon report fudged real facts and distorted the real situation. The aim is to scare the Americans and the United States allies out of their wits with a Soviet threat, and vindicate thereby the arms race.

As the ABC notes in its comment, all United States talk about the Russians being ready to invade Western Europe looks no more than American propaganda to many Europeans.

The BBC believes one of the reasons for the pamphlet's publication was a desire to contain the opposition from Western European nations to plans for bringing in United States cruise and Pershing-II missiles. To give some semblance to the Pentagon pamphlet, United States Defense Secretary Weinberger said at a news conference that it was essential to even out the imbalance of strength between the Soviet Union and the United States which had allegedly been brought to pass in the past 15 years.

For obvious reasons, Weinberger did not let newsmen in on a secret -- how he, a civilian to the marrow and formerly so aloof from military matters, has managed within just a few months to overturn the conclusions made by his predecessor Harold Brown, by the head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Jones, and other well-placed insiders about the parity in U.S.-Soviet military might.

Harold Brown claims there is rough parity between the United States and the Soviet Union in strategic armaments. As to conventional armaments, he said there was also a rough equivalent between the Soviet Union and its allies on the one hand, and America and its allies on the other. Four consecutive American administrations proceeded from the equivalence of forces as they were negotiating the SALT-I and SALT-II agreements. It is being said that the incumbent Reagan administration does not want to use the term SALT any more, and proposed the term (START) instead, as far as future negotiations and talks are concerned. Well, this is a matter of taste. However, to all intents and purposes the term (START) conceals the striving of influentials in the American administration to use the forthcoming Soviet-American talks in Geneva as a front for a new steep spiral in the nuclear arms drive.

According to American press reports, President Reagan has made a decision to deploy strategic MX ground-based mobile missiles and also to launch the B-1 bomber into production, which was rejected by the Carter administration.

The fables about Soviet military might are meant to justify, in the Americans' eyes, the making of these exorbitantly costly new weapons systems. To lend some semblance towards falsehood the Pentagon strikes an attitude that it is painful, so to speak, to unveil the secrets of American special services concerning the Soviet military potential. But if one takes a close second look, as it was justly remarked by the Washington POST, the data cited in the Pentagon pamphlet does not go beyond the information promulgated in a public congress hearing and in annual Pentagon reports to Congress. The makers of the new opus are playing fast-and-loose with the facts by taking separate elements of the Soviet Armed Forces and considering them apart from the overall balance. Here the Pentagon deliberately omits arms systems wherein the United States has a edge. The pamphlet makes no mention of the vast multitude of American war bases surrounding Soviet territory. It fails to mention United States nuclear submarines with hundreds of nuclear charges out in the Mediterranean, off the Far Eastern coast, in the Indian Ocean and in the Persian Gulf. There is no mention of American aircraft-carriers with nuclear bombers on board. The pamphlet is tight-lipped about real military spending of the United States which in the next 5 years is to reach 1.5 trillion dollars.

Conceivably the aim of the new provocative campaign is to cover up American attempts to upset, in United States favor, the balance of strength and win military predominance over the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union has never sought military superiority for itself. It does not go beyond the safeguards for its own security and the security of its allies. Nor does it intend to do so. However, it will not stand by idly if new, ever more destructive weapons appear in the United States arsenals. Should this happen, the Soviet Armed Forces will have the necessary counterweight to such weapons.

KOMMUNIST ON U.S. RELATIONS WITH W. EUROPE

LD011450 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 1 Oct, TASS -- The USA employs power devices with regard to its West European allies in an increasingly overt manner, writes the journal KOMMUNIST.

Analysing the Reagan administration's policy in Europe, the journal of the CPSU Central Committee writes that Washington "would like to remove any doubt as to the U.S. leading role."

"The USA intends to exploit the thesis about a 'Soviet military threat' to the maximum as a major lever of influence on the West European countries and Japan. The USA seeks to make use of the atmosphere of military hysteria in order to discourage them from striving for independent thinking and realisation of their own interests."

"The USA's second, a no less ominious, strategem with regard to the allies is an attempt to draw them into its ventures under the slogan of the need to restore Western 'overall' control over the 'Third World'," the journal goes on. "Washington considers that U.S. undivided control should be established over the main sources of raw materials of the developing countries and supply routes. This is precisely what explains the circumstance that, although formally the U.S. NATO allies are drawn into the 'protection' of the Persian Gulf, in actual fact the USA itself exercises its sway there."

"Therefore emphasis in the recommendations is laid on the premise that it is the USA that should bear the brunt in strengthening Western military presence there. The allies' participation can be limited to only 'subsidiary assistance' and can be important only symbolically. The trick is in securing that the U.S. policeman supervise the oil supply routes from the area, which are vitally important for the economies of Japan (70 percent of the entire import of oil) and Western Europe (60 percent of oil import). In that case the allies would become less obstinate."

NATO COMMANDER'S SPEECH IN LONDON CITED

LD011046 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2120 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Excerpt] London, 30 Sep (TASS) -- Leading circles in NATO, prompted by Washington, intend to push ahead with their line of whipping up the arms race. This desire has been made clearly manifest in the course of the latest session of the North Atlantic alliance association assembly, which has opened here. This body is in its way a kind of NATO propaganda apparatus intended to shape public opinion and point it in a direction that suits the bloc's ringleaders.

General Rogers, Supreme commander-in-chief of NATO Combined Forces in Europe, once again resorted to frightening the West European partners by telling them that should radical steps toward disarmament be taken they would be left "defenseless" in the face of the mythical "Soviet military threat." In what was virtually an ultimatum he insisted on unequivocal compliance with the NATO decision to station a new generation of American medium-range nuclear-missile weapons in Europe.

On the question of the talks between the USSR and the U.S. on problems of arms limitation, the NATO general said outright that they must be held "from a position of resolve and strength."

IVANOV ON SALE OF AWACS TO SAUDI ARABIA

LD020900 Moscow TASS in English 0824 GMT 2 Oct 81

[By TASS correspondent Boris Ivanov]

[Text] Washington, 2 Oct, TASS -- The U.S. administration officially notified Congress today about its intention to supply Saudi Arabia with 8.5 billion dollars worth of military equipment. The White House is planning to sell Saudi Arabia five AWACS radar planes, bombholders for F-15 fighter-bombers, which were supplied to Al-Riyadh earlier, 1,177 Sidewinder air-to-air missiles, tanker aircraft and other military equipment.

This deal met with considerable opposition on the Capitol Hill. Under pressure from the pro-Israeli lobby, a majority of legislators objected to arms shipments to Al-Riyadh because such actions, they said, jeopardized Israel's security.

Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, who had arrived on the Capitol Hill, tried personally to persuade members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to support the administration's initiative.

Speaking before the committee, Alexander Haig argued that this deal met the national interests of the USA and Israel, its main ally in the Middle East. The Secretary of State again mentioned the mythical "Soviet menace" to Saudi Arabia and other Middle Eastern states and said Washington should meet this danger well-armed.

To persuade the senators that this deal was good for the USA A. Haig stressed that Saudi Arabia would share with Washington the information to be collected by AWACS radar planes. Moreover, American specialists would fly together with Saudi Arabians until the beginning of the next decade.

The White House's efforts to change the alignment of forces in Congress over the question of sale of military equipment to Saudi Arabia are meeting with considerable opposition. More than twenty members of the House of Representatives tabled a resolution urging the blocking of the administration's initiative. It is believed here that opponents of this deal in the Senate now have enough votes to block it.

KOMMUNIST ON U.S. POLICY ON DEVELOPING STATES

LD011548 Moscow TASS in English 1433 GMT 1 Sep 81

["USA: Following the Course of Colonial Revanche" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow 1 Oct, TASS -- "The countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America are faced with American imperialism's open claim to restore colonial order in them." This conclusion is made by the magazine KOMMUNIST of the CPSU Central Committee on analysing the policy of the Reagan administration in respect of the young states.

The magazine notes imperialism's "transition to a massive counter-offensive against the freedom and independence of dozens of young independent states." This course is based "on the refusal of the imperialist powers and their monopolies to recognise the successes of the nation-liberation revolutions which have resulted in the collapse of colonial empires, on refusal to restructure international economic relations on the basis of equality and justice," the article notes.

KOMMUNIST prints excerpts from American documents showing that "as soon as American imperialism mobilises the necessary forces it intends to establish its factual portectorate in the Persian Gulf zone, to become the supreme jodge there and deprive the peoples and countries of the area of their independence and natural resources."

"As to Africa, American imperialism's intentions there are announced no less candidly," the magazine continued. It quotes recommendations drawn up by the Hoover Institute [Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace] which say in part that "the friendship of Gabon and Burundi will not help the West the least ... on the contrary, we should strive for cooperation with Pretoria."

KOMMUNIST notes that the veto imposed by the United States on the resolution condemning Preotria's aggression against Angola "clearly confirmed that the sympathies of Washington's ruling circles are entirely on the side of the South African racists."

The new administration's line in respect of Latin America "is marked by the appearance of statements that the 'Monroe Doctrine,' according to which Central and South America are viewed as a preserve of American imperialism, should be revived," the magazine notes.

COAST GUARD ORDERED TO STOP 'REFUGEE' SHIPS

LD011352 Moscow TASS in English 1015 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Washington, 1 Oct, TASS -- President Reagan odered the United States Coast Guard to stop and board any ships on the high seas believed to be carrying refugees to the United States from other countries.

This unprecedented step instructs American naval ships to stop any "suspicious" vessel in international waters, to inspect it and in certain conditions to open fire on it.

The President's order is described in democratic circles of the United States as permission to piracy and is in crying contradiciton to international law. It reveals the intention of the administration to establish its own "code of conduct" in international waters and creates favourable conditions for provocations against soverneign states on concocted pleas. Local observers called attention to the fact that the region for patrolling by the United States Coast Guard includes waters close to the shores of Cuba.

PRAVDA ON U.S. MODERNIZATION OF DIEGO GARCIA BASE

LD021030 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0350 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Oleg Kitsenko commentary in 2 October PRAVDA: "Dangerous Preparations"]

[Text] A new stage of work is beginning on the Island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean to expand and modernize the U.S. military base located there. The purpose is to enable the base to take the B-52 nuclear bomber with a full load of fuel and bombs. We are seeing here fresh evidence that Washington, ignoring the emphatic protests of the majority of the coastal states, does not intend to give up its plans to turn the island of Diego Garcia into the chief outpost handling the escalation of its armed forces in the Indian Ocean. In this, as has become known, the U.S. administration is directly conniving with the British Government, which recently gave its agreement for carrying out work on modernizing the base on the island, illegally taken from the state of Mauritius by Britain and leased to the Pentagon.

Washington has recently been taking measures to put down any protests in Mauritius against the use of Diego Garcia by the U.S. military. LE MAURICIEN has reported that the CIA has drawn up a plan for the physical elimination of Berenger, the general secretary of the main opposition party, the Mauritian Militant Movement, which resolutely advocates the removal of the U.S. base and the return of the island to Mauritius.

The modernization of the military base in Diego Garcia poses a particular threat, since it is only part of the unprecedented military preparations launched by Washington in the Indian Ocean in disregard of the UN decision to turn it into a zone of peace. These preparations include the establishment of new bases, the shipment of arms to regimes that agree to cooperate -- to the detriment of their own peoples -- with Washington in carrying out its dangerous plans, and the creation of the notorious Rapid Deployment Force.

The Pentagon has also gained access, one way or another, to military bases in Australia, eastern Africa and Oman and, in accordance with a new agreement with Israel on strategic cooperation, it will have the opportunity to use Israeli bases. The beginning of the 5-year program for modernizing U.S. military bases adds to the overall picture of U.S. militaristic preparations in the region. The danger of such adventurist plans is obvious. The peoples of the region demand an immediate end to the U.S. military preparations being made here, observance of the UN resolutions on the Indian Ocean and the return of Diego Garcia to its rightful owner -- the State of Mauritius.

ARKHIPOV, MARCHUK RECEIVE INDIAN BUSINESSMEN

PM011451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] (TASS) -- On 28 September I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received representatives of Indian business circles who are in Moscow on a working visit.

A talk took place on a wide range of questions concerning the further development of trade and economic relations between the USSR and India.

On the same day the delegation of representatives of Indian business circles was received by G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology.

During the talk questions of establishing scientific and technical cooperation between Soviet industrial and scientific organizations and Indian firms and companies were discussed.

BREZHNEV SENDS TELEGRAM TO PHILIPPINES PRESIDENT

LD250118 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a telegram to Ferdinand Marcos congratulating him on his reelection as president of the Republic of the Philippines and wishing him further success in his responsible work. The telegram expresses confidence that relations between the Soviet Union and the Philippines will continue to develop in the spirit of beneficial cooperation to the advantage of the peoples of both countries, in the interests of peace and security in Asia and throughout the world. In a reply telegram Marcos expressed profound gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes and conveyed his best wish[illegible] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

GEOLOGY RESEARCH DIRECTOR REPORTS ON DPRK VISIT

SK020311 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Today, we invited to our station Comrade (Ziglov), director of the Far East Geological Research Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, who visited the DPRK in July with a group of scholars from Primorskiy Kray.

[Begin recording in Russian fading into Korean translation] Comrade (Ziglov) said: We visited the DPRK at the invitation of the republic's Academy of Sciences to exchange scientific information. The scholars of the group, which consisted of functionaries of various scientific organizations in Primorskiy Kray, gave lectures for students and teachers of DPRK colleges. I warmly recall that the lecture on achievements in Soviet geology aroused the interest of our Korean colleagues. At the joint meeting we discussed measures for development of mutual contacts. Our Korean friends renewed their friendship with officials of our geological research institute and specialists from other scientific organizations who had worked in the DPRK on different occasions.

Cooperation between geologists of both countries started from the early stages of the founding of the DPRK. Korea ia a very interesting country geologically. Even though it is a small country, Korea has rich (?mineral) deposits that were discovered with the active assistance of the Soviet geologists. However, there are still broad areas for further cooperation. For example, we discussed forming a joint survey team with Korean geologists to search for lead and zinc deposits.

I consider joint scientific research very important for scholars and specialists of our two nations. I would like to stress that my visit was profitable and interesting. The talks with Korean scholars proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. We had the opportunity to observe the life and work of the Korean people. We wish the fellow Korean scholars and all Korean people new successes in their socialist construction.

JOINT COOPERATION DELEGATIONS HOLD TALKS WITH LAOS

BK281245 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] According to a TASS report from Moscow, the third meeting of the Laos-USSR economic, scientific and technical cooperation commission was formally opened on 25 September. The Lao side was led by Nouhak Phoumsavan, vice premier and minister of finance. The Soviet side was headed by Konstantin Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

At this meeting, both sides discussed the promotion and development of cooperation between Laos and the Soviet Union in the various spheres of economic, scientific and technical tasks. The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of cordial friendship and mutual understanding.

TASS ATTACKS SOLIDARITY, CITES POLISH ARMY PAPER

LD011818 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1700 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Oct (TASS) -- A week of sessions of the second round of Solidarity's congress is coming to an end in Gdansk. As stated by (Brzeslanska), representative of the Czestochowa organization of the trade union association, the delegates have been engaged all this time in discussing not trade union matters but exclusively political issues. She was not permitted to speak further on the pretext that she was "not speaking on the topic."

In actual fact, the congress is being dominated by another theme around which discussions and a struggle have centered; namely, how and when to enter the home stretch in the skirmish for power, how radical the breakup of the existing socialist order in Poland and the country's allied links should be, and how far Solidarity may permit itself right now to violate the constitution, its own regulations and the agreements which have been signed by this association with the country's government.

Bukowski from the Mazowsze region declared that "If we were not united by malice toward the people's power, our movement would fall apart into several smaller trade unions and political parties." In the main, the delegates' speeches vary in their demagogic content and extremism. Some, like Geremek, coauthor of the trade union association's draft program, demand "reforms in the system of power" under the aegis of Solidarity, which ought to have a dual function, that is, as a trade union and a social movement. Another "authority," the KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] activist Lipinski, holds that the concept of "reform" should have a clearer meaning. "We do not consider ourselves socialists. We are for private ownership of the means of production," he declared.

Many speakers urged the use of more refined methods in the struggle with the government and the PZPR so that every clash would end in defeat for the authorities. Calls were sounded at the congress to take "precautionary measures" in case a Solidarity dictatorship was established in Poland, and to prepare for "the introduction of martial law and outside intervention" and for the implementation of the aims of the counterrevolution, if necessary by force.

It is indicative in the present context that the floor was given to an "honorary guest" of the congress, Boruta-Spiechowicz, a former general in the notorious anticommunist Home Army [Armia Krajowa]. In his speech he incited Solidarity to assume responsibility for the "rebirth of Poland," without fear of anything. The general urged Solidarity to adopt the Home Army's slogans and make them the "genuine banner of the Polish people."

A demand was put forward at the congress for convening a so-called international conference which would have to secure for the present trade union "the right" to absolutely determine the fate of the country, irrespective of what may happen, and at the same time to guarantee continuous supplies to Poland of oil, raw materials and goods by its current suppliers, that is, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

Incidentally, this in essence unique and in form an insolent admission of the importance of oil to Poland and of the country's need for energy supplies and other goods which are imported from the socialist countries, drowns in attempts to present particularly Soviet-Polish economic relations in a false light. The not unfamiliar Gwiazda, for example, spoke of the fact that the Soviet Union seemingly grabs for itself the greater part of Polish coal destined for export, although in actual fact Poland is already month after month not fulfilling the conditions of its contract for 1981, which at the request of the Polish side was considerably reduced in comparison with last year. As it is, in August of this year the volume of coal exports from the Polish People's Republic was reduced by almost 40 percent, and did not rise by 27 percent as Gwiazda alleged.

By means of falsification and other unworthy methods Gwiazda and similar such adventurists would like to support and to inflame the anti-Soviet mood with which the organizers of the Gdansk gathering have from the very beginning thickly colored its work.

Warsaw, 1 Oct (TASS) -- ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI has published an article which exposes the course of Solidarity's leaders.

There are quite a few people in the trade union association, the newspaper writes, who are engaged in politics and in the organization of attacks on the state authorities and the party, and are busy fanning hate among the people toward the existing system. Certain trade union "activists" openly call for a fratricidal war. Adhering to tactics worked out in the counterrevolutionary headquarters of Kuron, who is being supported by Western subversion centers, they organize attacks on the state organs and, under threat of strikes, force the authorities to retreat before Solidarity's pressure and to satisfy its demands. Such a situation has now existed for 1 and 1/2 years and there is no end in sight.

The paper draws attention to the precise supervision [rukovodstvo] of the trade union's activities by the antisocialist organisation KSS/KDR the members of which have for a number of years been maintained by various Western special services and have been trained in how to wage struggle against socialism. These people, emphasizes the article, subscribe to the main principle: to struggle against the party and people's power and to be hostile to socialism and the international alliances concluded by Poland. The strategy of their activities is clear: to overthrow the socialist system in Poland. They have already managed to implement certain points in this strategy, in particular to gain positions among a part of the working class.

How can one explain the fact that such people gain confidence among labor collectives, that they succeed in carrying out various protest actions which harm the interests of the workers themselves? Why is it that a part of the workers immediately goes on strike the moment when, let us say, the voivoda or the minister fails to satisfy this or that "demand" by one of Solidarity's members? Apparently the answer is to be sought in the serious flaws in the people's consciousness, in the division of society into groups. Solidarity extremists resort extensively to demagogic slogans to stupefy public opinion. They do not disdain recourse to methods of moral and physical force to establish their dictatorship within the trade union association.

Certain Solidarity links are deliberately blocking measures by the party and government to get Poland out of the crisis and to carry out economic reform. It is only in such a situation that the organizers of political adventures are able to fulfill the goal they have set of seizing power into their own hands.

The time has come the newspaper writes in conclusion, for Poles to have second thoughts and realize that the August agreements were needed by the gentlemen from KSS/KOR and other opponents of socialism only out of tactical considerations in order to gain trust in the environment of the working class. These documents were needed by them to subordinate the masses to themselves. It must be recalled that the party consistently carries out the will of the working class, which approves of the socialist system in Poland. This policy has nothing in common with the aims and intentions of Kuron, Gwiazda, Rulewski, Modzelewski and others like them. There is no time for talking with these people who have thrown down a challenge to people's power. It is necessary to fight them resolutely.

PRAVDA'S LOSOTO ASSAILS SOLIDARITY LEADERS

LD012342 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] "A complex situation" is the title of a report from Warsaw by PRAVDA correspondent Oleg Losoto. It says that the leaders of counterrevolution, not receiving a proper rebuff from the authorities, are persistently going to the extent of further aggravating the situation in Poland. They are deliberately disorganizing socio-economic life and sabotaging the decisions being adopted by the PZPR and the government to end the crisis. They are blocking all measures to increase the extraction of coal, without which the economic situation in the country cannot be improved. They are sabotaging export operations, which is exacerbating an already extremely difficult financial situation, and disrupting supplies to the domestic market. But this does not seem to be enough for the Solidarity leaders who are longing for power. They have decided to take into their hands the management of industrial enterprises and to turn the issue of workers' self-management into one of the main fronts in the struggle for commanding positions in the state. They are openly formulating demands for the elimination of the present system in the Polish People's Republic and the undermining of the principles of Polish foreign policy and the country's international alliances.

SOLIDARITY ACCUSED OF 'SUBVERTING' ECONOMY

PM301125 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 39 Signed to Press 21 Sep 81 p 21

[Observer B. Rachkov article: "A Year of Subversive Actions by Solidarity"]

[Text] Poland's Main Statistical Office has published data on the country's economic situation. In January-August industrial output sold was 13.2 percent lower than the same period in 1980. What lies behind this is a significant drop in the extraction of raw materials and fuel, the smelting of ferrous and nonferrous metals, the production of machines and equipment and procurements of agricultural raw materials.

Over those months coal extraction, cement production and aluminum, zinc and lead smelting fell by more than 20 percent, the output of automobiles fell nearly 26 percent, tractors -- 12 percent, refrigerators -- 19 percent, and television sets -- 13 percent. The volume of forein trade fell and at the same time Poland's foreign debt increased, mainly to Western countries, since Polish exports to that group of countries fell the greatest extent. Meanwhile, imports of many goods from those countries were particularly subject to higher prices due to the surge in prices on the capitalist market.

According to official Polish assessments, Poland's national income fell by approximately 15 percent compared with last year's level.

Commenting on these and other data, the Czechoslovak newspaper RUDE PRAVO cites calculations showing that Poland has returned to the 1977 level in coal extraction, the 1975 level in gasoline and the 1971 level in cement production, while in terms of its economic development as a whole, the country has been set back by at least 2 or 3 years.

The drop in output production, accompanied by a considerable reduction in labor productivity, has forced the government to introduce regulated distribution of many consumer goods on the basis of coupons.

The difficulties which the fraternal Polish people are going through are naturally arousing concern and alarm among their friends. What is the matter? The answer to this question is causing concern and alarm among their friends. What is the matter? The answer to this question is causing concern to Soviet people also.

The Working People's Vital Values

The 35 years of postwar socialist building demonstrated convincingly that the Polish working people's true interests are inseparable from socialism. The people's power put an end to class oppression, established social ownership of the means of production and brought a formerly economically backward country up among the top 10 industrial states in the wrold.

During that period a mighty shipbuilding industry and many machine building sectors emerged in Poland. The country came to rank fourth in the world in hard coal exports and became one of the biggest producers of copper, zinc, sulfur and a whole series of agricultural products. In Poland, which was formerly a supplier of cheap labor for capitalist firms in Western Europe and American, the working people acquired real rights to work and leisure, education, health care and social security.

The socialist system and the intensive labor or workers, peasants and the people's intelligentsia under the leadership of the Polish communist party, in fraternal alliance with the USSR and the other socialist community countries, gave Poland all this.

At the same time, as was noted at the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, in the seventies certain errors were made in economic policy in Poland. Excessively high targets were set in a number of national economy sectors. At times their fulfillment was excessively dependent on economic ties with Western countries. All this gave rise to certain disproportions in the national economy and a slowing down of the rise in living standards. At recent PZPR Central Committee Plenums and at the extraordinary party congress, measures were elaborated to improve the economy and the organization of production.

"Where errors and miscalculations in domestic policy are added to imperialism's subversive activity," L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress, "the ground is prepared for increased activity by elements hostile to socialism."

Those forces' actions in Poland have been largely concentrated around the new Solidarity trade union association. Last year seeking the right from the socialist state to register the trade union association, its leaders gave assurances that their activity would be of a purely professional nature and would be based on recognition of the existing social system and the leading role of the PZPR. Such assurance were enshrined in appropriate agreements between the Polish Government and the Solidarity leadership, as well as in the trade union association's charter. But after its Gdansk congress it became quite clear that the newly emerged trade union leaders had practiced deliberate deception and did not intend to stick to these agreements.

From Demagoguery to Economic Sabotage

At the time of the trade union association's registration its leaders secured the incorporation in the agreements of demands which were unrealistic in practical terms. Thus, ignoring the real situation in the economy, they demanded the speedy implementation of a sharp increase in wages and the rapid introduction of a 5-day working week without any preparation. Solidarity's consultants could hardly be suspected of failing to understand the pernicious consequences of these measures.

In order to camouflage their true aims the trade union association leaders were lavish with demagogic promises to promote the improvement of production organization, the strengthening of labor discipline and labor productivity growth. But, in fact, the Solidarity extremists started to methodically torpedo any government measures to increase production in all sectors of the national economy.

At the PZPR Congress data was cited to the effect that in the first 6 months of this year the population's monetary income increased unprecedentedly -- by nearly 23 percent -- while deliveries of goods to the market fell by 10 percent.

Causing a panic in the market, disorganizing production and discrediting the organs of people's power centrally and locally, the Solidarity ringleaders continued to increase their economic demands, which increasingly took on an openly political orientation.

In order to achieve its subversive aims the trade union association's extremist leadership chose to use strikes and other "protest actions." Their pernicious effect on the economy took the form of the disruption of cooperation links between enterprises, a decline in the supply of consumer goods to the trade network and a fall in national export stocks.

The Polish press reported that in the first 3 months of Solidarity's existence -- in August, September and October 1980 -- the country suffered a shortfall to the tune of Z70 billion in various kinds of output received from the national economy, which was equivalent to one-third of all state appropriations for social needs in 1980. As a result of the partial non-appearance of working people at work on 2 days alone -- 10 and 24 January 1981 -- the country lost approximately Z8 billions' worth of marketable goods.

As the Polish minister of finance recently told journalists, this year's state budget will show a deficit of Z200 billion, and if the current trends in the economy continue, next year the total deficit could reach Z800 billion, or half the country's entire budget.

Demoralizing activity is also taking place actively in the countryside, where a "self-managing trade union association" of individual peasant farmers has been formed. Again the extremists' struggle for its registration was accompanied by fine assurances on "filling the market with agricultural goods." In fact Rural Solidarity is increasingly persistently sabotaging state procurements. This is one of the main reasons why butter production in the country, according to Polish Main Statistical Office figures, fell 19 percent in January-August 1981 compared with the same period last year; procurement of livestock for slaughter were 32 percent less than a year ago.

At the same time individual peasant farmers unleashed vigorous activity on the so-called "free market," where, because of the shortage of foodstuffs, prices are rising rapidly. Exploiting market circumstances, the peasant farmers even started slaughtering young cattle. As a result the cattle population in August 1981 was 650,000 head lower than last year.

Speculation and trade on the "black market" have developed widely in the country. According to Polish militia organs from 3 August through 4 September more than 23,500 cases of speculation were uncovered. Meanwhile a recent session of the trade union's organizing committee for individual peasant farmers adopted a decision to advise its members not to pay taxes to the state and to demand that it leave the "free market" inviolate.

Attempts by prosperous individual peasant farmers to arbitrarily seize land belonging to cooperatives and state farms have become more frequent in the country. In these conditions workers on state and cooperate farms are forced to resort to self-defense against the kulaks.

At the People's Expense, Against the People

At the Gdansk assemblage the Solidarity ringleaders congratulated themselves on the increase in wages. In fact this increase has turned out to be one of the biggest provocations against working people.

According to official Polish statistics the wage fund in the country in January-August 1981 was 27.9 percent more than in the same period last year. The sharp increase in the money supply among the population was not backed up by a corresponding increase in material provision, caused by an acute shortage of many essential goods, which created the need for an extension of the coupon system and drove Polish citizens into long waiting lines lasting many hours.

The surplus in the money supply over the supply of goods, which is being undermined by the disorganizers from Solidarity, is increasing very rapidly, particularly in the foodstuffs market. Reports have appeared in the Polish press from which it is clear that, whereas at the beginning of the current year in order to restore equilibrium in the market it would have been necessary to increase food supplies (or prices) by approximately 66 percent, by the middle of the year the figure was 110 percent.

Every additional sum of money paid over and above the total value of goods produced, it was noted at the ninth PZPR congress, exacerbates difficulties in the domestic market, empties the stores and is accompanied by a rapid increase in prices on the free market; the extortion of further wage increases and various costs incurred through strikes is leading the economy up a blind alley.

The Solidarity extremists have now given up concealing their hatred of socialism.

The documents adopted in Gdansk put forward the idea of replacing the whole people's socialist ownership of the means of production with "group ownership" and extol a program for the installation in Poland of "self-managing enterprises," whose leaders would be appointed at the prompting of the Solidarity leaders and would be guided in their activity by the conditions of market demand. Such a turnabout would inevitably subject labor collectives to competition and put them in the power of spontaneous market forces with the accompanying crises, unemployment and inflation.

Back in 1918, V.I. Lenin stressed that "any legitimization -- direct or indirect -- of the ownership by workers at an individual factory or belonging to an individual profession of their own particular production facilities or of their right to weaken or delay the instructions of the state authorities amounts to a complete renunciation of socialism..." (vol 36, p 481) [presumably of V.I. Lenin, Complete Collected Works]

The economic platform of the Gdansk assemblage clearly pursues the goal of snatching from the hands of the socialist state the key positions in Poland's economy, leaving the state without a firm material base and thereby clearing the counterrevolutionary way to the seizure of power and the restoration of capitalism in the country.

Poland's working people are coming increasingly to realize that the difficult situation which has been created in the country's economy was the consequence of subversive activity by antisocialist forces, including the Solidarity leaders. That organization, the recent PZPR Central Committee Politburo statement says, is being used by counterrevolutionary groupings, which rely on the support of imperialist reaction, in their own interests and for their own purposes. "We will show determination," the statement stresses, "and will pool all our forces to ensure that our national achievements are not destroyed and to put our life in order and organize it better for the sake of the working people, the people and the Polish state."

MOSCOW IN POLISH ATTACKS SOLIDARITY'S CONTACTS

LD020110 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Unattributed commentary in the "At a Sharp Angle" program]

[Text] As is known, during the second stage of Solidarity's congress it is planned to adopt its statute, whose draft has been widely advertised by the antisocialist forces in Poland as well as by bourgeois mass media in the West. (?The goal) of that document is to create the impression that Solidarity is allegedly a free, independent and democratic organization, supposedly conforming to the interests of working people, and so on and so forth.

Let us analyze to what extent Solidarity is truly free and independent. Let us take, for example, the chapter dealing with the union's funds and assets and characterizing as one of the main sources of its funds and means the so-called gifts and subsidies. The premises of this chapter create the possibilities for receiving, and using for its own goals, financial and material-physical aid from all sorts of foreign organizations, including those of an overtly anticommunist character.

As an example, we shall cite the unions of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, AFL-CIO. As is known, since the first moment of Solidarity's activity, its leadership has been seeking international recognition, actively making contacts, mostly of an opportunistic character, with foreign trade union organizations. It is not [word indistinct] that developing its relations with such organizatons, Solidarity attaches not a little weight to the question of financial aid from them.

The particular role played by the American AFL-CIO in Solidarity's subversive moves must be pointed out. As long ago as 4 September 1980, the AFL-CIO established the so-called fund to aid Polish workers which began its activities with $140,000 for Solidarity's needs. The fund is managed by leader of the European Department of the AFL-CIO, CIA agent Irving Brown. Soon the fund increased by a further $120,000. Then monies began to flow into his account regularly.

Recently, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland declared: I am keeping in constant touch with Solidarity. By now we have collected $300,000 for it.

What happens to these monies? They are used to buy printing equipment, copiers, radio-electronic equipment, typewriters, and suchlike for Solidarity. The AFL-CIO spent (?part) of the means on publishing 12,000 copies of a special bulletin for Solidarity's function-aries. Thomas (?Kahn), the bulletin's publisher, declared: We ship enough copies to Poland so that Solidarity's leadership may know what we are doing.

Similar care, but in the reverse direction, is shown by Solidarity's chieftains. They are also doing everything to keep their Western protectors informed about their proteges' activity in Poland. All sorts of channels and possibilities are used to this end. Within a short space of time, several score Solidarity delegations left for the West, where they visited 12 countries. The independent Polish Trade Union Center was receiving further guidelines and instructions from sympathizing friends.

Neither was such a channel as tourism overlooked in contacts with Western patrons; numerous Solidarity activists make use of this possibility, too. One of them, Przetakiewicz, former editor of NIEZALEZNOSC [INDEPENDENCE] and INFORMATOR BIEZACY [CURRENT ADVISER] bulletins, is an ardent traveler. It is as a tourist that he has recently arrived in the United States. However, the goal of that trip was by no means sightseeing in America, but rather reporting to the bosses across the ocean on how Solidarity chieftains acquitted themselves of the dollar alms. To this end, stated [word indistinct] Przetakiewicz, he will inform those who need to know about Solidarity's plans and moves.

It should be stated that the antisocialist forces' current activity in Poland had been theoretically elaborated by the brain trust of the American CIA long before August 1980. For instance, the North American Center for Research on Poland was created in the United States as long ago as June 1975. The center officially announced its readiness to finance every grouping in Poland, provided it would strive to overthrow socialism. The same goal [words indistinct] (?have) such wards of American special services as the [Free Poland] [Wolna Polska] organization. As early as August 1979, contacts were revealed between Free Poland and the organized groups of opponents of socialism in Poland. Right up to now, guidelines have been arriving in Poland from that organization showing how to conduct subversive activities, as well as instructions on conspiracy. All this is being passed on to leading Solidarity bodies.

Setting up foreign representatives and its own communication channels and establishing secret and overt contacts not only contradict the accords signed by Solidarity with government organs but -- as Zolnierz Wolnosci states -- subvert the power system in Poland and harm the interests of the Polish state and the welfare of its citizens.

POLISH PAPER ON FIGHTING ANTISOCIALISTS

LD020310 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] The Polish paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI has published an article in which the course of the leaders of Solidarity is exposed. An account of this article is published in today's papers.

The time has come, write ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, for Poles to reflect and to understand that the August agreements were necessary to the masters of KSS-KOR and other opponents of socialism only out of tactical considerations in winning trust among the working class. These documents were necessary precisely to subordinate the masses. Now is not the time for talks with these people, who are challenging peoples' power. It is necessary to fight firmly against them.

TASS, CSSR PAPER ON SOLIDARITY CONGRESS

LD012324 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Now here is what correspondents of the Soviet news agency TASS and other news agencies have to say about the events in Poland.

The Polish United Workers Party expects to hold another central committee full-scale meeting shortly. The Central Committee Political Bureau adopted this decision at a meeting that discussed the situation in the country. The Political Bureau noted that there are still serious difficulties in many branches of the economy. The difficulties are especially pronounced in the marketplace, first of all in the supplies of basic food products and manufactured goods. The political bureau stressed that the persisting tensions in society are being fueled by Solidarity's propaganda campaign directed at the Polish United Workers Party and the government.

The second round of Solidarity's congress in Gdansk is marked by crude attacks at the Communist Party and the government. Counterrevolutionary groups are operating at and around the congress. They have mounted a broad-scale campaign against Poland's allies in the Warsaw Treaty organization. The documents being discussed at the Gdansk gathering spell out the intent of solidarity leaders to change the social system in Poland and to seize power. The so-called program statement bears a strictly political character. It is no trade union document but the manifesto of a political party that claims leadership in the society and country.

The Solidarity congress has been making statements on behalf of the working people who virtually are not represented by this gathering. More than 90 percent of the delegates are full-time Solidarity functionaries. They include people on whom NATO's special services are staking. More than 400 subversive and other centers in the west are giving material and technical support to antisocialist forces in Poland. Two radio stations maintained by the American Central Intelligence Agency, Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, are sending corrupting propaganda to Poland. Both are fuelling the ambitions of political adventurists who have entrenched themselves in Solidarity's leadership.

Western banks are trying to use the Polish debt and the plight of the Polish economy for economic pressure and blackmail. Leaders in NATO countries are making instigatory statements that cannot be qualified as other than crude interference in Polish internal affairs. Many Polish people show grave concern and growing puzzlement as they see how party and government bodies keep making concessions to Solidarity. The Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party has been receiving many resolutions from party, trade union and public organizations demanding that any means and methods should be used to keep law and order and suppress counterrevolutionaries.

The events in Poland have alarmed the workers and the press in other socialist nations. In Czechoslovakia, the weekly TRIBUNA has commented on the so-called appeal to the people of Eastern Europe, and appeal which Solidarity adopted at the first stage of its congress. The Czechoslovak weekly said it is an appeal to overthrow the socialist system and to try to export counterrevolution to the other countries of the socialist community. It serves to upset the foundations of several socialist countries. At the same time it (?uses) the tactics anticommunist centers have been following since counterrevolutionaries in Czechoslovakia suffered defeat in 1968. The Czechoslovak weekly stressed the point that no appeals can rout counterrevolutionaries. The experience of the Czechoslovak Communist Party reaffirms that the struggle against rightwing and counterrevolutionary forces should be consistent and energetic. A socialist state should make the most of all instruments of government authority.

VIETNAMESE TU STATEMENT ON SOLIDARITY

LD011522 Moscow TASS in English 1458 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi, 1 Oct, TASS -- The development of the situation in Poland has now reached a dangerous limit. The ultrareactionary elements in the leadership of Solidarity have started an open fight for the seizure of political power, says a statement issued here by the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions.

Negating the leading role of the Polish United Workers Party (PUWP) and violating the basic principles of foreign policy and flagrantly interfering in the internal affairs of socialist countries, the reactionary leadership of Solidarity seeks to turn that organisation into an oppositional political party and to seize power in the country. The past year has shown that the ultra rightwing elements in Solidarity provoke strikes in order to undermine the national economy and to bring abour anarchy, chaos and to reduce to nought the efforts of the PUWP and the government of the Polish People's Republic aimed at stabilizing the situation and taking the country out of the deep crisis.

Lately the anti-socialist forces unleashed an anti-Soviet campaign, seeking to undermine Poland's friendship with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. The reactionary forces in Poland, with support and instigation by the imperialists and the revanchist forces of the West, launched a counteroffensive aimed at eliminating the revolutionary gains of the Polish people.

The working class and all the working people and trade unions of Vietnam, as close friends of the working class and people of Poland, are expressing their solidarity with and full support for the working class and the working people of Poland who wage a difficult struggle in defence of the socialist gains, the federation's statement stresses.

TRUD CITES DANISH MINISTER ON POLISH SITUATION

PM011401 Moscow TRUD in Russian 25 Sep 81 p 1

[Report under the rubric "Telegrams From Abroad"; on 24 September TRUD and TASS correspondents reported: "Danish Foreign Minister's Statement"]

[Text] Copenhagen -- The Danish news agency RITZAUS bureau reports from New York a statement made there by Danish Foreign Minister K. Olesen.

Touching on the situation in Poland he said in particular: Responsible governments should urge the Polish Solidarity Trade Union Association to cease following the course laid down at the first stage of that organization's congress. The agency reports that K. Olesen assessed the situation in Poland as being extremely dangerous. Various channels must be used to do everything possible to halt this development, the Danish minister said. This accords with the West's interests. We in the West have responsibility not to encourage the Solidarity leaders to continue their present course. If confrontation emerges in the country, it will be between the Poles, and the risk of such confrontation now is great.

KORNILOV ASSAILS SOLIDARITY LINKS WITH WEST

LD021110 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1010 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 2 Oct (TASS) -- "The scale of the anti-Polish actions being undertaken in the West, their obviously coordinated nature, and their single-minded and yet at the same time mutually complementary character are all evidence of the fact that the 'Poland' operation has been prepared well ahead by the enemies of socialism and its main elements have been carefully thought out and planned." This idea is stressed today in the weekly NEDELYA by TASS Political Observer Yuriy Kornilov. In an article entitled "Who Is In Solidarity With Solidarity," the author reminds readers of the broad scale assumed in Poland by the Solidarity-led unbridled campaign of lies and slander aimed at defaming socialism, discrediting the PZPR and sowing hostility and hatred toward the Soviet land. To pursue this subversive work the Solidarity bosses have had not a few opportunities enabling them in a short period to bring publication of their weekly up to 500,000 and, having set up the production for a further 2,000 copies and more, to literally flood the country with heaps of slanderous bulletins, brochures, posters and leaflets. Technical equipment has been supplied (and continues to be supplied) to the Solidarity bosses from the West, Yuriy Kornilov writes.

As one of the main sources from which funds are drawn for the "support" of Solidarity including the purchase and dispatch to the trade union leadership of typographical and radio-television technology, the author cites the so-called "Aid Fund" which had been created by the reactionary American trade union center, AFL-CIO.

Of course, the author points out, the AFL-CIO is far from being the only "guardians" of Solidarity in the West. Among the "friends of the trade union," who have been born on the crest of the "Cold War" is the so-called "Assembly of Oppressed People," the "Silesian Association" fostered by the CDU/CSU, the "Association of Sudeten Germans," and other similar centers in the FRG, which cherish hopes that in the event of some "sudden changes" in Poland they will be able to realize their revanchist plots and so forth. Such "hawks" as the leader of the Bavarian "ultras," Franz Josef Strauss, who himself, as has been reported, donated a five-figure sum to Solidarity, are diligently fighting for "organizational and financial aid" to Solidarity.

As the Polish ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes in this connection, this "aid" emanates solely from such organizations and centers which are operating under the sign of anticommunism.

The generous "presents" arriving for the leadership of Solidarity are in essence nothing other than a "legal" means being used by certain circles in the West and the extremist leadership of Solidarity are being increasingly revealed, the author continues, quoting here the establishment of a certain "information bureau" in New York by Solidarity. In reality, he notes, this "bureau" is required to be not so much a source of "information" as a sort of connecting link between Polish extremists and foreign exporters of counter-revolution.

Yuriy Kornilov writes that other facts are also known which show with whom the Solidarity bosses are consorting. In particular he cites TRYBUNA LUDU, which points out the links between the rightwing leaders of the trade union association and Maoist groupings in the West.

The trade union association which, it would seem is called upon to occupy itself with urgent socioeconomic and trade union problems in its own country is also casting its eyes at Polish emigrants. The whole point of the matter is that the Solidarity bosses are striving to open the country's doors even wider for the reactionary Polish emigration, many representatives of which are already today, openly or covertly, acting as "consultants" and "advisers."

The author also reports other facts showing the unceremonious interference by the West in Polish affairs.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM SESSION REPORTED

LD011230 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Oct, TASS -- A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, held here, resolved to convene the regular 12th congress of the party in June 1982 in Belgrade.

The plenum discussed the socio-economic development of the country and the tasks of the League of Communists. Dobroslav Culafic, secretary of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the party, delivered the report. He stressed the important role of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia in safeguarding stabilization of economic development. The results achieved in the economy, he said, must not be underestimated. The policy of economic stabilization is our only alternative since this policy spells a further rise in the role of the working class and all working people in the life of the country.

Dobroslav Culafic noted the intricacy of the economy situation in Yugoslavia. Many economic problems, he said, our country has been encountering for a long period have become more acute in recent years. Above all, this is inflation, disproportion in the structure of the economy, and a deficit in the foreign trade and payments balances. The League of Communists of Yugoslavia and other socio-political organizations must do their utmost to eliminate the causes of the unfavourable development through raising labour productivity and the effectiveness of economic activity.

The plenary meeting elected Dragoslav Markovic and Dusan Alimpic as members of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

KISELEV RECEIVES BULGARIAN DIPLOMATS 24 SEP

PM011405 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 25 Sep 81 p 1

[Belta report: "Bulgarian Ambassador Visits T.Ya. Kiselev"]

[Text] Dimitur Zhulev, Bulgaria's ambassador extraordinary plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union, who arrived in Minsk 24 September, visited T.Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, on the same day.

Together with the ambassador were M. Kalinova, counsellor at the Bulgarian Embassy in the USSR, and V. Nekyov, chief of the embassy's protocol section.

A talk took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

Present at the talk were S.A. Bronnikov, chief of the Belorussian CP Central Committee Foreign Relations Section, and L.I. Maksimov, Belorussian SSR deputy foreign minister.

ARKHIPOV HOLDS TALKS WITH SFRY'S SRBOVAN

PM281210 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Sep 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Received"]

[Text] On 23 September, I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received a delegation of the Yugoslav Economic Chamber headed by J. Srbovan, president of the chamber's presidium.

A conversation took place in a businesslike, friendly atmosphere during which there was a discussion of a number of questions concerning the development of trade and economic relations between the USSR and the SFRY.

Participating in the talk was SFRY Ambassador to the USSR M. Orlandic.

AUSTRIAN DELEGATION DEPARTS UZBEK SSR 27 SEP

GF281332 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] The members of the Austrian Federal Assembly delegation, who have paid a visit to the Uzbek SSR, left Tashkent for Moscow on 27 September. The delegation was headed by Dr Hans Heger, the deputy chairman of the Austrian Socialist Party and member of the Central Committee of the Association of Soviet-Austrian Friendship [title as heard].

In their talks with journalists, the Austrian parliamentarians have said they will never forget their visit to the Uzbek SSR, particularly when they were in historic Samarkand, where the state takes utmost care to preserve the city's monuments of architectural importance. They added that they will always treasure the talks they had with the Uzbek people, who differ from others in their wish for peace and friendship for the people of the world.

PRAVDA VIEWS USSR-FRG COMMISSION SESSION

PM011453 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Cooperation Develops"]

[Text] On 28 September, the 10th session of the USSR-FRG Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, which has been taking place in Moscow and Novosibirsk under the chairmanship of L.A. Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, ended work. The FRG delegation was led by O.G. Lambsdorff, the federal minister for economics. The federal minister and the persons accompanying him were received by N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The commission noted that the economic agreements and accords currently in force, including the long-term agreement of 6 May 1978, are being successfully implemented and that economic cooperation between the two countries has deepened even more. This is in line with the desire of the USSR and FRG Governments to develop trade and economic relations which correspond to mutual interests, as expressed in the course of the meeting between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and H. Schmidt, FRG federal chancellor, in 1980 in Moscow.

The trade turnover between the two countries has continued to grow. The joint goal of doubling the trade turnover in 1976-1980 compared with the preceding 5-year period, set during the talks between L.I. Brezhnev and H. Schmidt in 1978 in Bonn, has been achieved. The trade turnover between the USSR and the FRG in 1980 showed an increase of 36 percent compared with 1979, reached R5.8 billion and was practically balanced.

The commission examined progress in implementing long-term and large-scale projects such as the deal whereby the USSR has already supplied the FRG with 50 billion cubic meters of natural gas and cooperation in the building of the Oskol electrometallurgical combine and in the building of a number of chemical plants and others.

The commission noted that considerable work has already been done by the sides' organizations and enterprises to implement the long-term program of basic guidelines for cooperation between the USSR and the FRG in the sphere of the economy and industry, signed 1 July 1980.

They also discussed prospects for cooperation on large-scale projects whose implementation is planned in the next few years, in particular the possible participation by FRG firms in purchases of additional amounts of Soviet natural gas and deliveries to the USSR of equipment and pipes for a gas pipeline, and also cooperation on projects which still require further study and which may be implemented in the most remote future. Interesting possibilities were revealed for expanding and deepening cooperation in the sphere of energy.

The FRG delegation agreed to study the Soviet side's proposals on possible cooperation in the sphere of modernizing and rebuilding a number of existing enterprises in the USSR and also in the sphere of the economical expenditure of raw, material and production resources, as a result of which the deliveries of certain goods from both sides could be increased.

The commission discussed the state of and prospects for cooperation in the sphere of science and technology.

The joint communique stressed that the economic ties between the two states are a substantial contribution to the cause of implementing the final act of the conference on security and cooperation in Europe.

The session was held in a spirit of mutual understanding and in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere. An accord was reached that the commission's next session will be held in mid-1982 in Bonn.

The sides expressed the hope that L.I. Brezhnev's forthcoming visit to the FRG will provide the impetus for the further development and deepening of economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and the FRG.

TASS NOTES INCREASED TRADE WITH WEST GERMANY

LD011238 Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 1 Oct (TASS) -- Soviet-West German trade and economic cooperation is developing at a successful pace, according to a report issued by the Ministry of Economics of the FRG, writes "Moscow News Information". During the first seven months of this year, West German exports to the Soviet Union grew by 4.5 per cent, as compared with the same period of last year. The report notes that there are favourable prospects for the further development of trade and economic relations between the FRG and the Soviet Union.

NORWEGIAN PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES DEMICHEV

LD011418 Moscow TASS in English 1252 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Oslo, 1 Oct (TASS) -- Petr Demichev, minister of culture of the USSR, who is here on an official visit, today met with Gro Harlem Brundtland, prime minister of Norway. A wide range of questions concerning the present-day international situation and further development of Soviet-Norwegian relations, including those in the field of culture, were touched upon during the conversation which passed in a businesslike atmosphere.

Petr Demichev informed the prime minister of Norway of the progress in implementing the peace program for the eighties adopted at the 26th congress of the CPSU, in particular, the new peace initiatives with which the USSR came forward at the 36th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Yuriy Kirichenko, the ambassador of the USSR to Norway, took part in the conversation.

On the same day, Petr Demichev laid a wreath at the monument to the Soviet servicemen at the Vestre Gravlund cemetery in Oslo.

FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY CONDEMNS EGYPTIAN CLOSING

LD011620 Moscow TASS in English 1556 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 1 Oct, TASS -- The "USSR-ARE" Friendship Society has condemned the unprecedented decision of the Egyptian authorities to dissolve the Egyptian-Soviet Friendship Society.

In the course of the mass repressions unleashed in the country, prominent political and public figures have been arrested, among them activists of the Egyptian-Soviet Friendship Society, including the Chairman of the Society Muhammed Abd as-Salam az-Zayyat, says the statement that was published in Moscow.

The Egyptian-Soviet Friendship Society was founded in 1968 and has made an important contribution to the development of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Egypt and the USSR. It facilitated the consolidation and development of all-round relations between the Egyptian and Soviet peoples.

This new anti-Soviet act pursues the aim of undermining the traditional friendship between the Egyptian and Soviet peoples. It plays into the hand of the imperialist forces, international Zionism and reactionary circles inside the country. But the peoples of our states know well and remember the Soviet Union's contribution to the struggle for Egypt's liberation from colonialism and imperialism and sacredly preserve in their hearts memory of the fraternal aid to Egypt, of the joint work of thousands of Soviet and Egyptian specialists and workers during the creation of the hydropower complex in Aswan, the metallurgical complex in Helnan, the aluminium plant in Hag-Hammad and many other projects.

The "USSR-ARE" Friendship Society considers it its duty to step up still further its work. It firmly believes that traditional friendship between peoples cannot be undermined or stopped by any official decrees, that this friendship lives and will continue to live in the Egyptian people.

TASS NOTES IRANIAN GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE

LD011424 Moscow TASS in English 1336 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] London, 1 Oct TASS -- The former President of Iran Bani-Sadr and the leader of the so-called organisation of fighters for the holy cause of the Iranian people Rajavi, who have fled from Iran, have announced the creation of an "Iranian government-in-exile." A REUTERS correspondent in France was told this by Massoud Rajavi. He and Bani-Sadr are staying in France since July of this year.

As is known, France granted political asylum to Bani-Sadr and Rajavi on the condition that they will not engage in political activity on her territory. Observers note in this connection that the activities of these persons, whose extradition is demanded by the Iranian Government, directly contradict this condition.

BREZHNEV TALKS WITH VISITING MALAGASY PRESIDENT

LD011348 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, met at the Kremlin today with Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and general secretary of the Vanguard Party of the Malagasy Revolution, who has been in the Soviet Union on a brief holiday. Present at the meeting was Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and CPSU Central Committee secretary.

During a conversation which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, views were exchanged on matters of mutual interest. Ratsiraka spoke of the work of the Madagascar Government and the National Front for the Defense of the Revolution in implementing progressive socioeconomic reforms in the country in the interests of the working masses. He expressed deep gratitude to the Soviet people for its help in strengthening the political and economic independence of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, and stressed the importance of further development and deepening cooperation between Madagascar and the Soviet Union.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Didier Ratsiraka noted with satisfaction that the friendly cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar continues to grow stronger for the benefit of the peoples of both countries, which act as friends and allies in the struggle for peace, democracy and progress and cooperate fruitfully in the international arena.

During a discussion of international problems they expressed the conviction that the present worsening of the world situation, caused by the growing aggressiveness of imperialist policy, insistently requires a further stepping-up of the struggle by all peace-loving forces to improve the international situation. The strengthening of socialism, the development of the liberation movements and the unserving will of the peoples to avert war show the possibility of effective measures in favor of strengthening peace. A great role in creating a healthier climate is being played by the foreign policy of the socialist community and also of many progressive states in the world, including Madagascar.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed that to ensure a just and lasting peace is the highest aim of Soviet foreign policy. This, in particular, is the meaning of the numerous proposals put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress and presented by the Soviet Union at the UN General Assembly Session. The most important concrete task of our time is to stop the arms race. Agreement has now been reached with the United States on holding talks on medium-range nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union is willing to conduct these talks seriously, honestly and constructively, strictly adhering to the principle of equality and the equal security of the sides. Only this principle can ensure the success of the talks.

For his part, Ratsiraka expressed support of the peace initiatives of the CPSU and the Soviet Government aimed at improving the international situation, ensuring the security of the peoples of all continents and their independent economic and political development.

During the exchange of views, special attention was paid to the situation in the Indian Ocean, which is becoming ever more dangerous to the cause of peace because of the feverish build-up of American military activity there. Both sides expressed the conviction that the states of the Indian Ocean must cooperate to achieve the cohesion of all forces interested in turning the region into a zone of lasting peace and good-neighborly cooperation among states.

The increased aggressiveness of imperialist circles is being manifested in Africa as shown, inter alia, by the impudent aggression of the Pretoria regime against the People's Republic of Angola. The Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar advocate solving the Namibia problem without delay on the basis of the well-known UN resolutions, the immediate and complete withdrawal of the South African forces and administration from Namibia, and the handing over of full power to the people of Namibia as represented by SWAPO.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted that the situation in the Near East is becoming more and more alarming. The main new factor here is the open proclamation of the strategic interaction of the two aggressive forces, the United States and Israel. This has especially shown quite clearly who is undermining the cause of peace in the Near East.

Didier Ratsiraka declared that Madagascar supports the concrete proposals put forward by the USSR for the purpose of reliably ensuring a just peace and the security of all states of the Near and Middle East, including the proposals concerning the normalization of the situation in the Persian Gulf.

During their exchange of views on the situation in Southeast Asia, the sides noted that the states of the region have become the object of dangerous intrigues and pressure on the part of imperialism and reaction. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Didier Ratsiraka expressed their conviction that the situation must be improved and the problems of Southeast Asia settled by the efforts of the countries of the region themselves. Ratsiraka expressed gratitude for the hospitality extended to him in the Soviet Union.

Present at the meeting was Samoteykin, aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Ratsiraka Departs USSR

LD011414 Moscow TASS in English 1349 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 1 October, TASS -- The President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, General Secretary of the Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution Party Didier Ratsiraka left the Soviet Union today where he was on a brief rest.

Cables Brezhnev

LD012254 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1408 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 1 Oct (TASS) -- President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar Didier Ratsiraka sent a telegram from on board his plane to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. It says: "On ending my visit, which enabled me once again to evaluate the harmonious development of relations between our two countries, allow me on behalf of my delegation and myself personally to express to you and through you to the Soviet people and the Soviet Government my most profound and sincere gratitude for the warm reception given us."

"The talks we had with the Soviet leaders, and primarily with your excellency, will, I am sure, serve the further strengthening of our active cooperation directed toward establishing a more just new world order."

"Please accept my wishes for complete success and prosperity to the Soviet people and to yourself personally."

ROMANTSOV SAYS 'SECRET WAR' ON CUBA ESCALATING

LD012116 Moscow TASS in English 1617 GMT 1 Oct 81

[By TASS correspondent Yuriy Romantsov]

[Text] New York, 1 Oct, TASS -- The secret war the United States declared to Cuba after the victory of the revolution in that country in 1959 still continues to date. This is the conclusion drawn by the well-known American publicists and authors of a number of political books, Warren Hinckle and William Turner, who studied a wealth of facts and talked with those who directly participated in Washington's anti-Cuban campaign. The results of their research are set forth in a book issued by the New York Harper and Row Publishers Inc. The authors chose as a title for the book the CIA radio code signal for the inglorious intervention in Cuba in April 1961 "The Fish Is Red". Their work reveals new little or not known aspects of this war and the direct involvement of the White House in it.

The readers of the book learned that the well-known incursion on Playa Giron was, as the Americans put it, only the tip of the iceberg. Before and after it Cuba remained in the centre of the most sinister schemes of the CIA, which were worked out and implemented on orders from above. This includes the planting of spies and saboteurs on the island and numerous attempts on the lives of Fidel Castro and other Cuban leaders.

The opinion prevails in the United States that the CIA allegedly is a kind of invisible government which is not responsible to anyone except itself, the authors of the book write. Strongly challenging this opinion, they declare that the espionage department really represents a pliant though perverted tool of the Presidency and that not a single even slightly important CIA operation was carried out without White House approval.

The authors of the book anxiously draw attention to the tough statements concerning Cuba, the current American administration has been issuing immediately after taking office, specifically, to pronouncements by the Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who at one time had been responsible in the Pentagon for liaison with Cuban emigrants. They assess them as a dangerous indication that Washington's protracted undeclared "cold war" against Cuba may become a shooting war.

The recent activation of provocative anti-Cuban intrigues effected from United States territory strikingly shows that their apprehensions are well-founded.

The American authorities are toughening their secret war. Following the dengue plague on Cuba in which 156 people perished, a hemorrhagic conjunctivas was registered on Cuba. It will be recalled thaat these diseases were carried to the island and that the dengue virus is being specially investigated in the biological warfare research centre of the United States.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS 30 SEP-1 OCT

LD020250 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 30 September-1 October. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

30 September

Harvesting of grain crops is now taking place virtually only in Siberia. In Eastern Siberia, conditions for harvesting have significantly deteriorated as there has been rain and snow. Many farms in Siberia are harvesting millet; one-seventh of the area remains to be reaped. The plan for the harvesting of buckwheat had been fulfilled by 82 percent by the beginning of this week. Threshing of rice has begun in the Maritime Kray. Rice has now been harvested from 230,000 hectares, two-thirds of its total area in the RSFSR. (0200 GMT)

Winter sowing has been successfully carried out on a majority of farms in the Urals and Siberia. It is now taking place primarily in the very south of the republic. Significant work remains to be done in plowing fallow land; one-third of the area still needs to be plowed and this will take place in the complex conditions of unfavorable autumn weather. In Sverdlovskaya Oblast, the plan for plowing has been fulfilled by 92 percent, weheras in Chelyabinskaya and Orenburskaya Oblasts a great volume of work remains. Autumn plowing is also progressing slowly in Keremorovskaya Oblast and in Buryatskiy ASSR. (0200 GMT)

Combines fail to gather about 9 percent of the sugar beet harvest. On many farms in Vinnitskaya, Kirovogradskaya Oblasts the waste of sugar beets is very great because of transportation problems. (0445 GMT)

Farmers in Azerbaijan have pledged to sell 1 million tons of cotton to the state this year; 600,000 tons of raw cotton have been gathered in only 19 working days. (0445 GMT)

Lithuanian farmers have fulfilled their state grain sales plan; more than 450,000 tons of grain have been delivered to the elevators. (0900 GMT)

Grain and pulse crops have been cut on nearly 114 million hectares -- 95 percent of the plan. Grain has been threshed on 99 percent of the cut area. (1030 GMT)

Harvesting of corn is completed in Uzbekistan. In the USSR, as a whole, 45 percent of the corn has been harvested. This is 1 million hectares more than last year. (1030 GMT)

Threshing of sunflowers is underway in all of the main regions where it is grown, and 1.5 million hectares have been harvested -- 35 percent of the plan. In Belgordoskaya, Voronezhskaya, Lipetskaya and Saratovskaya Oblasts harvesting is too slow. This may lead to losses of oil, seed and fodder. (1030 GMT)

Sugar beets have been lifted from more than 2 million hectares -- 57 percent of the plan. In the last few days, the time lag between digging and transportation has been much reduced. Weather is good. (1030 GMT)

Winter crops have sown on nearly 34 million hectares. The plan for sowing winter grain has been fulfilled by 80 percent. (1030 GMT)

Plowing is over in Mordovskaya ASSR, Tatarskaya ASSR an Penzenskaya and Ulyanovskaya Oblasts. It is ending in Chuvashskaya ASSR and Ryazanskaya and Sverolovskaya Oblasts. In Moldavia, Estonia and some oblasts of the RSFSR, plowing is behind schedule. (1030 GMT)

In Urkutskaya Oblast, the harvesting of potatoes is nearly finished. (1030 GMT)

The sugar beet harvest is underway in Krasnordarskiy Kray where more than 200,000 hectares are sown to this crop. (1030 GMT)

Farmers in Latvia have completed winter sowing. More than 230,000 hectares in the republic are sown to high yield wheat and rye. (1300 GMT)

Mass sowing of winter crops is under way in Chimkentskaya Oblast. (1300 GMT)

1 October

Odessa: Sowing of winter crops has been completed. Wheat has been sown on almost 700,000 hectares. (0700 GMT)

Machine operators of Ulyanovskaya Oblast ended autumn plowing today. Crops are to be sown over an area exceeding 1.32 million hectares. (0900 GMT)

Mass sowing of winter crops has begun in southern Kazakhstan. These crops occupy 90 percent of the grain area this year. In comparison with spring crops, the harvest of winter crops is 8-10 quintals higher per hectare. (1000 GMT)

Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes in Stavropolskiy Kray are making rational use of fodder-growing land. They have just begun the fourth cutting of grasses. On 28 September almost 63.5 million tons of hay and about 55 million tons of haylage had been laid in the entire country. (1300 GMT)

In Kharkovskaya Oblast, conditions completing autumn field work are ideal. More than one-half of the 114,000 hectares of sugar beets have been harvested. (1330 GMT)

Winter crops are being sown in Turkmenia. (1330 GMT)

BRIEFS

TURKMEN COTTON HARVEST -- Approximately 72,700 tons of cotton have been harvested in the Chardzhouskaya Oblast. This is more than 20 percent of the yearly plan. Meanwhile, 210,032 tons of cotton have been collected in the Ashkhabadskaya Oblast and 705,231 tons in the Maryyskaya Oblast. The latter is 16.1 percent of the yearly plan. [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1545 GMT 30 Sep 81 GF]